

PORTLAND INQUIRER.

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BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal.—Declaration of Independence.

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\$1,75 IN ADVANCE.

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No 10, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

AND

V. B. PALMER,
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK,

Are our agents in those cities for advertising and
Subscriptions.

The Return of Spring.

Dear as the dove, whose wailing wing
The green leaf ransomed from the main,
Thy genial glow, returning Spring.

Comes to our shores again;
For thou hast been a wanderer long,
On many a furl and foreign strand,
In balm and beauty, sun and song,
Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossoms to the bee,
To earth a rose of emerald dye,
The leaflet to the naked tree,
And rainbow in the sky;
I feel thy bles benign control
The pulses of my youth restore;
Opening the spring of sense and soul,
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bower
With sorrow's pale and scarce band;
Or blend with thine the faded flowers
Of memory's distant land;
For thou wert surely never given
To wake regret from pleasures gone;
But like an angel sent from Heaven,
To soothe creation's groan.

Then, while the groves thy garlands twine,
Thy spirit breathes thro' flower and tree,
My heart still kindle at thy shrine,
And worship God in thee;
And in some calm, requested spot,
While listening to the choral strain,
Past griefs shall be a while forgot,
And pleasures bloom again.

CHINKINS IN A CONTRIBUTION BOX INTERPRETED.

BY A LADY.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I am the first thanke offering of a newly regenerated spirit" said a dollar-bill, "and I cannot tell you the raptures I witnessed.—The attempt would be mockery. I verily believe that the world were better off if she had offered it to her Redeemer as freely as she gave this little portion of its wealth and deemed the sacrifice far too small to testify her gratitude to Him who paid a ransom so precious for her salvation. How earnestly she besought the blessing of success for us in the mission on which we enter."

"And I," said a silver coin, "am from a purse that has been drained oft and again at the grog-shop. This shall find a worthier destination than its late predecessors have done" whispered he who placed me in his empty wallet. I have signed the pledge, and Heaven help me to adhere to my sincere resolve to forsake the snare of him who putteth the cup to his neighbor's lips. Too bitterly do I know that I cannot keep myself, but He has taught me to say, 'Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil.'

And I witnessed how he daily prayed and struggled and struggled and prayed; for a terrible thirst was burning in his veins and preying at his vital which the liquid fire alone could allay—and allaying would but increase and strengthen its tyranny. And though every momentary indulgence had been but another scorpion sting put in the hand of the fire-field that tormented him, it was difficult to silence the clamorous master that raved in his new chains. A weary, patient, vigilant struggle must vanquish that terrible foe, who only slumbers by fits. The heart that has ejected from its embrace whom it so long cherished, gave a joyous sound as the contribution box was offered; I am sure one good deed will herald in many more."

A brilliant Eagle next addressed the meeting. "As I was transferred to my lady's pocket this morning, she cast a glance of deep feeling upon a fine looking portrait that returned her gaze. She mused, 'I love to do as he would have done; and in no act am I so certain of the approbation of the guardian spirit that hovers always about me, soothing, encouraging and strengthening me—as in my benefactions. Nothing save my Bible and my closet, unless it be his semblance on that canvass, seems so sacred, as the casket that gives me the means of following his example. How blest was he in making others blest; and how dearer far than the wealth he has left me is the memory of his good deeds and the incense of his prayers. His prayers sanctified the commonest occupations of life, and every day his uncontrollable devotion to duty, in trifles as well as in greater matters, his cheerfulness and submission in trials and perplexities were a practical commentary upon the inspired exhortation, 'Whether ye eat or drink or whatever ye do, do all for the glory of God.' His memory is a precious legacy, and may the Spirit that guided him teach me to 'go and do likewise.' Just then she desired her coachman to go and call for old Mrs. W. and poor Miss S., and take them, with herself and her domestic to church."

A quarter Eagle gave a response. "I came from a heart as generous, though not from an overflowing purse. Being the only gold piece the treasury contained, I was always the last to be parted with, and have thus been long and well acquainted with one of nature's nobility—one acknowledged as such in her own little circle."

"Were you a keep-sake?" asked a grave bill.

"No, or I should not have been here. My friend recognizes social as well as moral obligations, and traces them to the same source."

"And is a gift too sacred in her estimation for contribution money—suppose the alternative to be that or none?"

"I see that you are from the pocket of a man of business, and not from the cabinet of friendship, where a young lady deposits the jewels that are precious to her, not for their value to others, but for the language they speak to her, as mementoes of affection."

"The theory I have seen illustrated, in my migratory life proclaims that there should be so much confidence existing between friends, as to supersede the necessity of external bonds, and that gifts are at the disposition of the receiver."

"That I fancy, depends upon the wish of the giver and the design of the offering. My friend attaches moral obligation to social laws; believing that what God has joined together let not man put asunder. And so expansive is the view she takes of the wide range of duty, that her good deeds seldom clash with each other. If her stores are scanty—and they were never large—she limits her personal expenses rather than her charities; and I have more than once known her to deny herself of some ornament, most ladies would consider indispensable to their toilet, that neither the contribution box nor the casket of affection might be robbed of its treasures."

"And is it less an offence against the social law to disregard its demands than one dressed in good taste, than to risk the good will of an individual by disposing of a simple memento?"

"I beg your pardon, what is duty to society but duty to individuals bound together by the very compact, one of whose items we are discussing? And what is infidelity to a friend, less than a faithlessness that would fritter away, piece-meal, the whole panoply that shields the social circle? Her style of dress, however, offends nobody's pure taste—it is simple without being severe, becoming without being costly; and nobody frowns at display. Do not they who aim to stand alone, discarding a garment or an ornament, so soon as it is imitated, transgress the social law, more than such as make conscience reason and fancy a committee of ways and means on the wardrobe, the toilet, and the general disposition of the finances? But this is an incidental topic hardly suited to the place and the occasion."

"Reading at her morning devotions, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you'; she sees no injunctions, no conditions, no stipulations, no compromises with man—no provision for the state of society which renders it unsafe or impolite to obey, she finds it a plain direct command; and it is not for her to twist it into conformity with her own wishes. She realizes in her own consciousness, capacities for comprehending, appreciating and obeying the mandate that appeals so forcibly to her better nature; and has only to repeat the homage of her heart to Him who made her for such a noble destiny. She remembers too that He has said, and her own hourly experiences have testified, that in keeping the commandments there is a great reward. 'With the single eye of Christian faith she sees but one path, rugged and thorny it may be, but healthful and peaceful. If she holds in possession what will contribute more to another's good than her own, and that other has not the opportunity to procure the good—if there are no paramount claims upon this particular gift of Providence, to her there is no room for parley or evasion. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' settles the point, beyond all controversy. The same hand holds the precept to her heart and pours the bounty in her cup. What He hath so lavishly given and is so perpetually renewing, He has a perfect right to dispose of through her hand. And as her heart grows richer and larger in these sweet dispensations, she blesses Him for the permission He gives her to bestow fragments of his wealth upon His needy ones. She knows well that it were infinitely easy for Him to withhold the pleasure from her, by filling every lap with plenty, and scattering every good into every habitation without human agency. But 'The poor ye have always with you, and whenever ye will ye may do them good,' is to her not a sure prophecy only, but a peaceful promise—a pledge that so long as the frail nature needs promptings to duty, human sympathy shall be interwrought with the Providence of God in the destiny of man."

A temptation in the shape of an over-anxious friend who walks less by faith than by sight, assailed her thus: 'You know what is said of him who provided not for his own and your own being yourself, should you not recollect, my dear, that in an hour of sickness or want you have no friend or fortune to lean upon? I have weighed well and painfully' she said, 'the last half of your remark and am I not daily and hourly acting

in reference to it? There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than meet and it tendeth to poverty.' In regard to the future—since my own arm is not strong enough to secure it against troubles, nor my own wisdom far-seeing enough to teach me to provide for them, and moreover since I have no assurance that I shall live to meet a single necessity, I am safe and happier far to trust it to Him, who kindly anticipating my faculties, assures me that I need take no thought for the morrow, for sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Then, lest in an evil moment when cares intrude, my confidence might fail, He bids me 'consider the lilies of the field, who bid not' and 'spin not' though 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.'

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A half-eagle next addressed this congregation. "I am late from the treasury of a rigid moralist. He attends to all the externals of religion with Pharisaic punctuality and frigid exactness; and he verily thinks his good deeds will insure him an eternal home in the Paradise above. Before a scrutinizing world, his whole life is exemplary; and as he let me fall here, he asked himself with great complacency—'what lack I yet?' Sell all thou hast and give to the poor' would be no test injunction to one who is always giving—'what lack I yet?' and his countenance and manner and the spirit of his thoughts betrayed that he had yet to learn obedience to the first command of the decalogue."

"Chink, chink, chink," said a handful of coins, "was the lady who sent me hither. Though she has long been an invalid, unable with them in spirit. She knows that she is nearing the grave, but that thought disturbs her not. Her wasting strength is employed in such light tasks as beguile the weary hours of the sick-room, and her taste and skill in needle-work furnishes contribution money as well as her expressive tokens of silent gratitude to the many dear ones who contribute to her happiness. 'May a blessing accompany it,' she said as she commissioned her sister to deposit me here." Anien, whispered the young girl, kissing the pallid brow of the sufferer. And that prayer will be answered—there are many benedictions suited to the place and the occasion."

"Reading at her morning devotions, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you'; she sees no injunctions, no conditions, no stipulations, no compromises with man—no provision for the state of society which renders it unsafe or impolite to obey, she finds it a plain direct command; and it is not for her to twist it into conformity with her own wishes. She realizes in her own consciousness, capacities for comprehending, appreciating and obeying the mandate that appeals so forcibly to her better nature; and has only to repeat the homage of her heart to Him who made her for such a noble destiny. She remembers too that He has said, and her own hourly experiences have testified, that in keeping the commandments there is a great reward. 'With the single eye of Christian faith she sees but one path, rugged and thorny it may be, but healthful and peaceful. If she holds in possession what will contribute more to another's good than her own, and that other has not the opportunity to procure the good—if there are no paramount claims upon this particular gift of Providence, to her there is no room for parley or evasion. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' settles the point, beyond all controversy. The same hand holds the precept to her heart and pours the bounty in her cup. What He hath so lavishly given and is so perpetually renewing, He has a perfect right to dispose of through her hand. And as her heart grows richer and larger in these sweet dispensations, she blesses Him for the permission He gives her to bestow fragments of his wealth upon His needy ones. She knows well that it were infinitely easy for Him to withhold the pleasure from her, by filling every lap with plenty, and scattering every good into every habitation without human agency. But 'The poor ye have always with you, and whenever ye will ye may do them good,' is to her not a sure prophecy only, but a peaceful promise—a pledge that so long as the frail nature needs promptings to duty, human sympathy shall be interwrought with the Providence of God in the destiny of man."

A child lost in the Woods.

On Thursday last a little girl of the name of Mary Ann Eggin, only three years and three months old, strayed from her father's house, situated between this village and Bradford, and not being found after diligent search, it was supposed she had fallen into Whiteface's Creek, and was drowned. Rewards were offered for the recovery of her body, and the child was given up for lost.

During Saturday night a dog went to the house of a farmer in the township of Bradford, some distance from the place where the child had strayed, and barked violently at the door, and having succeeded in awakening the family, was driven away, but returned again and again, and by his actions evidently wanted some one of the family to follow him, but no notice was taken of his movements. In the morning the farmer told his son to go into the woods and search for sassafras roots, and in so doing he very providentially found the poor little girl. She was nearly dead from exhaustion, produced by cold and hunger, had eaten nothing for three days, except a little grass. She is, we are happy to say, in a fair way of recovery. It appears from her statement, that having disobeyed her mother in some trifling matter, she was afraid to go home, and walked on till she lost her way. The dog found her,

word is spoken in the air, or a pebble is thrown into the water, so does good promote good by ever expanding communication, when the work is begun.

On the Use of Tobacco.

The following was prepared for the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

CHRISTIAN BETHENEX.—Permit me, a fellow laborer in the vineyard, to address you in the fewest words I can command, on a theme to which I have devoted considerable attention: I refer to tobacco, as used in fashionable forms here and all over the land.

Respecting its cultivation, commerce, cost, we rely on statistics of Macgregor, and on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1851.

We export tobacco to 22 nations or provinces of the earth; we import it from 21.

The value of exports is \$9,219,251. The value of imports (cigars only) \$2,523,821. We cultivate tobacco in 28 of the States and Territories of the Union; the cultivation is on rapid increase. In 1851, we raised 1,599,494 lbs. National consumption, 100,000,000 lbs. Cost to the consumers, \$20,000,000. New York city pays, \$10,000 a day for cigars: \$8,500 for bread.

On the authority of Dr. Cole, I would add, the American Church annually expends \$5,000,000 on this vice, narcotic, and less than \$1,000,000 on benevolent objects, or for the conversion of the world.

In 1840, we employed 1,500,000 men in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco.

Respecting the nature and effects of tobacco, we rely chiefly upon the testimony of chemists and physicians of Europe, and in our own land. We repose some confidence, however, in what we ourselves have seen, heard, and known.

The use of tobacco clearly constitutes a violation of the laws of life. Physiologically and philosophically considered, its use is a violation of physical, intellectual, and moral life.

With respect to its action on the body, we say it injures the teeth, the voice and breath. It squanders the liquids of life, and thereby brings on biliousness, a sunken cheek, a cadaverous eye, a discolored skin, debility, trembling joints, and has power enough to load the system from crown to foot with disease. In the estimation of such authorities as Rush, Waterhouse, Twitchell, and others, it often leads to apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, heart complaints, cancers, and sudden death. Respectable physicians have said, not less than some 20,000 annually die among us, by the use of this narcotic.

It injures especially the slave in his wrongs and degradation: but not for him alone. Slavery spreads its poisonous influence over the master, and even over those States of your great Republic which are nominally free. It has benumbed the conscience and perverted the intellects of some of your greatest men, who would otherwise have scorned the idea of strengthening the bands of the Union by riveting the fetters of your slaves; and would have sought to arouse their country to get rid of an institution hostile to their permanent stability and security.

Let us call to your recollection the declared conviction of one of the early and venerated Presidents of the Union, that slavery would be the rock on which the Republic might ultimately split.

There are many among you who see these things, who deplore slavery, and labor for its overthrow. These have our warmest sympathies; we believe they will yet be recognized as your truest patriots. Both sacred and profane history teach us that adherence to principle is the highest expedient for peace.

It is comparatively but a few years since it was abolished in our own West Indies, and its influence is still felt in lands.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The cholera is reported to be in N.C.
Mrs. Stowe has arrived safely in England.

The civil war in Buenos Ayres is reported ended.

The Isthmus is now crossed in about six hours.

Another steamer has been burnt on Lake Ontario, and 28 perished.

The Portland Transcript appears in new type, and is as good as it looks.

The journeyman carpenters of Bangor, have adopted the ten hour system.

The public debt of Canada is over \$28,000,000.

The British government demanded the surrender of Kaine as a criminal, but the court decided against the claim.

Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter of New York, was installed at State Street, last week Wednesday.

By the Pacific we learn that Gov. Bigler, of California, has appointed to high office a duelist, against the very terms of the constitution and against his oath.

It is stated in the Providence Journal, that the Sandwich Islands have again applied to this government for protection against France.

It is positively denied that Mrs. Stowe has prosecuted for publishing Uncle Tom in Germany.

HARPER FOR MAY is received, containing the usual variety and ability of that work, besides the great number of pictures.

The White Slave, by Richard Hilditch, Esq., has been translated into the French by F. Morand and L. de Wally.

The house and barn of Mr. Wm. Hancock, in Scarboro', were entirely burned last Sabbath while the family were at church.

The successor R. P. Page, between San Francisco and Sacramento, blew up, and killed Henry Moor, Gilman Fellows, Daniel W. Moor, from Waterville, Me., and Daniel Kerby, from Skowhegan.

Gilman Smith, of Augusta, has been appointed Route Agent upon the Kennebec & Portland Railroad, vice Wm. F. Morrill removed.

Within the last ten years the colored population of New York has fallen from fifty to forty-seven thousand, by persecution.

Ex-President Van Buren and Martin Van Buren, Jr., engaged passage for Europe in the Collins steamer, of the 30th inst.

A quarter of a million dollars' worth of new silver coin has been issued in quarters, dimes, and half dimes, at Philadelphia.

QUEEN, April 23.—Last night the Provincial Parliament adopted a plan for a decimal currency, in dollars and cents.

In the last ten years New York has added one hundred millions to the valuation of her property, and now reaches to the value of three hundred and fifty two millions of dollars.

The Phelps (Ontario county, N. Y.) Atlas says potatoes can now be bought in that town by thousands of bushels, for 10 and 12½ cents per bushel.

The Free Democrats of Maine are organizing Liberty Parties, for the purpose of more effectively promoting the cause of Freedom in that State.—*The papers.*

Gove. Slade passed through Springfield, on Saturday last, from Hartford, on his way West, with twenty-five young ladies, bound for the Western States, with a view of becoming school teachers.

Rev. W. C. Pond, lately of Bangor, Me., who arrived a few weeks ago in the Trade Wind, preached on Sunday last, very acceptably, in Rev. Mr. Bent's Church.—*Pacific.*

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Union has an article strongly in defense of Gov. Lane's action in regard to McCull Valley, and denies that the Governor has usurped power, or that he has annexed Mexican Territory.

FURTHER TRUMPS.—The Free Democracy, last week, elected their whole municipal tickets in Lockport, N. Y., over both the old parties. The Free Democracy of Kenosha, Wisconsin, have elected their Mayor.

AN INDICATION.—Troy, Michigan, which last fall gave 96 Free Democratic votes, this spring cast 136, electing the entire Free Soil ticket for town-officers by a majority of 33! The "documents" did the work.

ANOTHER HELPER STILL.—*The Alienated American*, a new anti-slavery paper started at Cleveland, Ohio, by Wm. H. Day, to be devoted to the elevation and improvement of the colored race in this country.

FAIR SOIL PAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A friend in San Francisco, writing March 31st, says:—

"We have started a paper upon the same principles as yours, (*The Pacific Statesman*), so far as they apply to this coast. Whether it can be supported remains to be seen, as we have only got out one number yet. There is a great effort made to divide the State so as to introduce Slavery into one part, and thereby spread it on the Pacific coast, but we hope to defeat the work."

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN TEXAS.—Public sentiment in Texas is fast increasing in favor of a legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Houston Division of the Sons of Temperance have unanimously passed a resolution recommending a prohibitory law and asking the concurrence of all the Divisions in Texas. In eastern

Texas, petitions are in circulation among the people asking for legal prohibition.—Richmond on the Brazos, sent up a petition to that effect to the Legislature.

INDIAN ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—A trader from the steamer Atlantic, on Friday last, of a large trunk containing four demijohns of liquor, a large valise with a keg in it, and two other kegs and two demijohns all filled.

INDIAN SAVAGE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has removed all the present light house keepers in Maine, twelve for four, and named appointed Democrats in their places. [This explains in part the announcement by the Belfast Journal, that "the Union is saved!"]

MIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, after a careful investigation of the matter, is of the opinion that not half as many emigrants will cross the plains to California as crossed last year. The proportion of Mormons going forward will be larger than before.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—A Baltimore dispatch states that the Emperor of France has extended an invitation to the American branch of the Bonaparte family, of this city, to pay a visit to the Imperial dominions.

The Brandon, (Vt.) Post says, "Never in the history of Vermont Legislation, has an enactment met and destroyed the evils it was intended for, as completely and satisfactorily, as our present liquor law."

Mr. Aubry, the great Rocky Mountain traveller, made a trip, with a party, from Santa Fe to California the past winter, with a flock of 5000 sheep.

HUMAN LIFE. According to statistics, human life has been prolonged materially since the advance of science and civilization, and the average duration of life is now steadily on the increase.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26th.—The Commissioners of the Girard fund have a splendid entertainment here, to-night, on the occasion of the completion of the building on one of the properties left by Mr. Girard for the support of the College. The buildings cost \$100,000, which will yield an income of \$18,000.

The New Hampshire State Agricultural Society propose to offer premiums on the best specimens of *patching and darning*. It is feared, with good reason, that so much time is bestowed by young ladies upon embroidery and other dunnery, as to cause them to wholly lose the useful art of darning stockings. The ladies who take the premium will likely be in great demand for wives.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Fifteen dead bodies from the scene of the late Railroad accident were brought into this city last night.

During the confusion, succeeding the accident, the Galena mail was robbed of the bags for Boston and Albany, which are supposed to have contained packages of value.

CONTENTED AND HAPPY.—The Louisville Courier says:

"The Judge of Mason county, Ky., court, has appointed a patrol of fifteen men to guard the river, to prevent the escape of runaway slaves."

MEMO TO SENATOR HALE.—The seamen of the sloops of war Dale and Germantown, have subscribed \$100 for a gold medal to Senator Hale of New Hampshire, as acknowledgment of their gratitude to him for his efforts to abolish the "eat." The money is in the hands of Rev. Phineas Stow.

The New York Tribune estimates the annual expenditure of its city's men of business in advertising alone, at more than two millions of dollars, of which about one-fourth, or half a million, is paid to the journals of other cities and of inland villages.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF BROOKS AND OHIO COUNTIES, IN VIRGINIA, TO SEPARATE FROM THAT STATE, AND JOIN PENNSYLVANIA, IF THEY CAN, IS CALLED "THE REVOLT OF THE PANHANDLE," THE TERRITORY BEING A NARROW STRIP OF LAND BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE AND THE OHIO RIVER, SHAPED LIKE THE HANDLE OF A PAN.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHURCH.—The Traveller states that on Sabbath afternoon, W. B. Titcomb, a respectable and esteemed citizen of Chelsea, was attending divine worship at the church at South Malden, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in his seat in the pew before aid could be rendered. Mr. Titcomb was in his usual good health during the day, and attended service at the Baptist church in Chelsea in the forenoon. He was 55 years of age, and leaves a family.

ANOTHER CASE OF INSANITY ON ACCOUNT OF THE SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—In the town of Essex, a young lady who was a "medium," suddenly became so wildly deranged on Monday morning last, as to require constant restraint, night and day. The "mania" prevails to an alarming extent in that place, and forty performances are kept up by the "circle," at which frantic scenes are enacted. One of the principal mediums, however, have recently pronounced the idea of communication with the spirits of the departed an illusion.

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MR. DIX GOES TO FRANCE.—It is understood, it appears, that Mr. Dix should be appointed Minister to France, when he accepts the New York sub-treasurymanship. The appointment was made yesterday. The telegraph says, the Cabinet had a very protracted session, and the result was the appointment of Mr. Dix as Minister to France, and Mr. Meade of Virginia, as Minister to Chili.

FARMING ON THE GILA.—It is stated by a San Diego paper, that farming operations have been commenced on an extensive scale, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, at an important point on the emigrant route, where there is abundance of fertile land. It is stated, also, that it is the intention of those who have engaged in the enterprise, to engage in a few years in the cultivation of sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco, and similar products. That such an experiment is worthy the trial, and if properly conducted cannot fail to succeed, is beyond a doubt. Soil, climate, season and every thing necessary to its success, are in its favor, and Mr. Meade of Virginia, as Minister to Chili.

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THE FARMER.

Potato Disease.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1851, offered a prize of \$10,000 to any one who would satisfy the Governor and Council that, by a test of at least five successive years, he had discovered a sure remedy for the potato rot. Several communications have been received on the subject, which are published by the authority of the legislature, of which we publish the following summary, by the Hon. Amasa Walker, Secretary of State:

"Although these communications may not furnish any perfect cure or preventive of the potato disease, yet they agree in so many important points, and offer so many valuable hints, relating to the nature, cultivation, preservation, and improvement of the potato, that they cannot fail to be of great public utility. The similarity of views expressed by the most intelligent writers, relating to the nature, cultivation, disease, and cure of the potato, is truly remarkable, and we think auspicious. Among the principal points relating to which there is a general concurrence, are the following:—

Soundness and Vitality of the Seed.—Re-sowing the seed from the bulb of healthy vigorous plants every few years, even resorting to the native place in South America, is considered important. When potatoes are to be raised from the tuber, sound, healthy, whole potatoes are recommended for planting. Cutting potatoes is decidedly condemned. Anything which impairs the vitality of the seed, increasing the liability to disease.

Quality or kind of Soil.—A dry, light, loose, warm soil is considered necessary to the soundness and health of the vegetable, as well as to its richness and flavor, the latter depending quite as much on the soil as on the variety of seed. A wet, heavy, compact soil, directly promotes the disorder. Far up on the side of a mountain or hill is a favorable location for the growth of the potato; and new land contains more of the qualities requisite for its nourishment and health than old or worn out soils.

Influence of Atmosphere.—Potatoes should be as little exposed to the air as convenient, may be. Their natural place is under ground. By too much exposure they become poisoned, and turn green. Some recommend depositing them for the winter in holes under ground in a dry soil; or if kept in a cellar, to preserve them dry, in small quantities, in sand; and to keep them cool. Keeping large quantities in a body in the cellar is by some supposed to promote heat and putrefaction. Planting in the fall is recommended by some, as potatoes left in the field over winter are observed to come forward earlier in the spring, to grow more vigorously, to get ripe earlier and before the blighting rains of August, and to be more sound, fair, and healthy.

Matures.—All anti-putrefacents, such as lime, wood-ashes, pulverized charcoal, plaster, salt, nitrogen, &c., are believed to contribute directly to the health of the potato, as well as to add to its richness and flavor; and, of course, to prevent putrefaction and disease. Our matures, well rotted compost is preferred. Stable manure is too strong and heating, and produces ill-flavored, unhealthy potatoes, and is decidedly condemned.

Disease.—*Conflagion, Old Age, and Death.*—These are common to vegetables as well as to animals. All are liable to disease, some more some less, according to circumstances, predisposing causes, and preventive means. Some vegetable diseases are believed to be contagious. The present disease is thought by many to be of that class. One field of potatoes is liable to take the disorder from another field. Potatoes are predisposed to disease by bad cultivation, old age, bad soil, bad manures, sudden changes of weather, rains, &c.

Ravages of Insects, Fungi, &c.—The best writers consider the ravages of insects as at most but a predisposing cause, rendering the potato more liable to disease by infesting the plant. By many writers insects are considered as remotely affecting the potato; by others, as having no effect at all. The fungus on potatoes is not the cause of the rot. It finds the potato, previously diseased, a fit subject for its operation.

The general conclusions to which the facts presented in these various communications seem to lead us, are—

1. That the disease has a striking resemblance to the cholera, and probably exists in the atmosphere.

2. That it is doubtful whether any specific cure has been, or ever will be discovered; but

3. As in cholera, certain preventives are well ascertained, by the application of which the liabilities to disease may be greatly lessened.

4. That by obtaining the soundest seed, by planting in the most favorable soils, and by using the most suitable manures, we may have a good degree of confidence in the successful cultivation of this useful vegetable.

5. That we may expect that, like the cholera, the potato rot will become less and less formidable from year to year, and eventually subside into a mild and manageable epidemic, if that term may be used in such a connection.

After inserting the above, the Editor of the London Farmer's Magazine remarks—“The several points on which there is an unanimity of opinion are worthy the especial attention of farmers. By a careful selection of seed and, locality, and particular reference to the kind of manure used, very much of this disease may be avoided. If facts like the above, well substantiated by experiment in all sections of the country, could be presented to the entire mass of farmers, and they would govern their modes of culture by rules so established, we can well estimate the increase which would result in a single year in a crop so extensively cultivated as the potato.”

The Core Worm.

The New England Farmer has an article on this subject from a Maine correspondent. We copy below its essential points:

So far as I have investigated the matter, the core-worms of the apples in this country are in no particular difference from the piratical apple predators of France, England, Portugal, and South America, and are the offspring of the mother of our common moth, which deposits her eggs at night in the dried blow of the apple, when about half grown.

In the island of Jersey, a place famous for its fruit, the depredations of the “pepperworm” as they are called—is entirely avoided by the farmers placing among the branches of their apple trees, sometimes in April, tufts of pea straw, or what is better still, bean stalks, which have been kept through the winter for that purpose. In the cavities of these, the miller deposits her eggs, which in due time becomes a grub, of an altogether different character apparently, from the apple-bred offspring of the same moth.

These grubs never enter an apple, and few of them escape the keen observation of the black hornet, or the speckled girdler, find their way to the ground, in which they burrow, lying dormant for about ten months, when they become changed to millers in time for the next crop of apples.

I have seen in the island of Jersey, the apples which were selected by the cul-

American frequently, with the most complete success; and as I believe the North American worm is identical with the apple-worm of other countries, I would advise that farmers generally try the experiment. It does not cost much, and if successful, is just as good as a more expensive remedy.

Be Thorough.

If you plant but one tree, do it well. If an orchard, do it equally well. If you contemplate putting out a large number of trees, you will not lose but gain time by waiting a year while you prepare the soil by deep and frequent working and manuring. One who has not learned by practice, has no conception of the growth and vigor of trees in well and ill-prepared ground. The advance of the former will be scarcely checked, and at the end of even the first season they will have added a good quantity of well-ripened wood and look thrifty, full of sap and healthy, while the latter will be hardly at all larger than they were when planted, and appear stunted and unprosperous, and this difference is plainly observable for years. Be thorough—do your work well, and attempt no more than can be performed properly.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impressions so solemnly made—many from that hour forewore the social glass.

Not a thousand miles from Lake, which by the way is a smart business place, particularly during the winter months, is a large Hotel which has been notorious for its scenes of drunkenness, the past winter. It is one of those places justly denominated by Dr. Beecher, “breathing hole of Hell.” Probably there has not been a day for the last six months, Sundays not excepted, that has not found from one to six men drunk at this house. Not long since an unfortunate inmate was seen laying upon the piazza beastly drunk. The landlord was about the house as usual, for he had a clerk to deal out his poison, and took no notice of so common an occurrence as a drunken man, although so drunk that he was helpless. He had been negotiating with some one within a few days to let his house.

A good friend who stood by viewing with disgust the ruinous work going on, accosted the landlord in the following manner:

“Mr.—are you going to move out soon?”
“I think I shall not immediately,” was the reply.

“I supposed you were,” said our friend “for I see your sign is down.”

“My sign down?” said the landlord with amazement, “I guess not, it was up a few minutes ago.”

“Well, it is down now said our friend, and along he went followed by the landlord to the front door to see the sign. The landlord looked at the signpost and said,

“No, my sign is not down, there it is as usual up there.”

“No,” said our friend “here is your sign down here” pointing to the drunken man upon the piazza. The landlord sneaked out of sight, feeling, without doubt, the force of the rebuke.—Watchman.

TEMPERANCE.

The Bridal Wine Cup.

“Pledge with wine—pledge with wine,” cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood; “pledge with wine,” ran through the brilliant crowd.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her pure brow; her breath came quicker and her heart beat wild.

“Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once” said the Judge, in a low tone, going towards his daughter, “the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette; in your home act as you please; but in mine, for this once, please me.”

Every eye was turned towards the bridal pair. Marion's principles were well known, Harvey had been a convivialist, but of late his friends noted the change in his manners, the difference in his habits—and to night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so that he was tied down to a woman's opinion so

soon. Pouring a brimming beaker, they held it with tempting smiles toward Marion. She was still very pale, though more composed; and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she graciously accepted the crystal temple, and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so, when every hand was arrested by her piercing exclamation of—oh! how terrible!

“What is it?” cried one and all, thronging together; for she had slowly carried the glass at arm's length, and was fixedly regarding it, as though it were some hideous object.

“Wait,” she answered, while an inspired light shone from her dark eyes, “wait and I will tell you.” I see,” she added, slowly pointing her jeweled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid—a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen—I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lonely spot; tall mountains crowned with verdure rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge.

There is a thick, warm mist that the sun scatters vainly to pierce. Trees, lofty, and beautiful wave to the airy motion of birds; but there—a group of Indians gather; they fit to and fro with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst lies a manly form—but his cheek how deathly! his eye wild with the fatal fire of fever. One friend stands beside him—nay, I should say knrees; for see he is pillowng that poor head upon his breast.

“Genius in ruins—oh! the high holy looking brown! why should death mark it, and he so young? Look how he throws back the damp curl! see him clasp his hand! hear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutchess at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved. Oh! hear him call pitifully his father's name—see him twine his fingers together as he shrinks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in distant native land. “See!” she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untaught wine trembling in their faltering grasp, and the Judge fell, overwhelmed, upon his seat—“see! his arms are lifted to heaven—he prays, how wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe-stricken, the dark men move silently away, and leave the living and the dying together.”

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken by what seemed a smothered sob from some manly bosom. The bride stood upright, with quivering lip, and tears stealing to the outward edge of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost its tension, and the glass with little troubled red waves, came slowly towards the range of her vision. She spoke again; every lip was mute. Her voice was low-faint, yet awfully distinct; she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon the wine cup.

“Well, people differ. For my part I don't want do be told about him. I can judge for myself; and I don't like personal sermons either. I don't think I shall go to speak much more, if I am to be shot at so without mercy.”

“Well, now, brother, I know you are wrong from the spirit you manifest. Have you said anything about the matter to any one else?”

“A. Only to Deacon F.—B. What did he say?”

“A. Why, he only said, if the coat fitted he hoped I would wear it, and that made me angry, and I left his store at once.”

“Well, now, allow me as a friend to advise you. Don't go round telling every body the minister meant you. Let the master rest, after requesting Deacon F. to say nothing about it, and calmly think it over, and see if you are not too much inclined to retain instead of giving of your substance!”

“A. But I feel grieved about the matter. B. Well, how will it help it to tell every body?”

“A. I don't know. B. Promise me this, that before you speak of it to any one else, you will pray over the matter. Have you prayed in regard to it?”

“A. No, I can't say that I have. B. Is it not your duty to do so?”

“A. Perhaps it is. B. Will you do it?”

These grubs never enter an apple, and few of them escape the keen observation of the black hornet, or the speckled girdler, find their way to the ground, in which they burrow, lying dormant for about ten months, when they become changed to millers in time for the next crop of apples.

I have seen in the Island of Jersey, the apples selected by the cul-

The form of the old Judge was convulsed with agony. He raised not his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—“No in God's name—no child, in God's name—no.”

She lifted the glittering goblet, and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed in a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then as she looked at the fragments of crystal, she turned to the company, saying “let no friend hereafter, who loves me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste that terrible poison. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form in that resolve,—“Will you not, my husband?”

His glancing eyes, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room, and when an hour after he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read that he too, had determined to banish the enemy at once and forever from his princely home.

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The Library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings comprising the Vatican are filled with statues, found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the riches of the Vatican.

The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their thrones will be as durable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

JOHN SKIN O'BRIEN, an Indian chief, one hundred years old, recently visited the Philadelphia House of Industry, with his wife and five of his youngest children. He was born in Massachusetts, in the Oneida tribe of Indians. His mother was the chief of a daughter of the tribe, his father an Irishman. At the age of twelve years he was sent to Europe to be educated as a physician, where he remained until 22 years of age. He was in Paris when Lafayette was preparing to join in the revolution, and there formed the determination to return and engage in his struggles. He joined the Eastern division of the army under Washington, and acted as surgeon's mate under Dr. Comstock. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of that eventful period; received two wounds from balls and one from a bayonet in the chest. In the war of 1812 he again joined the army, under command of a company of sharpshooters under Wilks, Pike and Brown. He is the father of thirty-one children, all living, he having his third wife. His intellect is good and unimpaired, stands over six feet in height, and very athletic. His face is handsome, and covered with a venerable beard.

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